

THE ADVANCE
OF
THE SALVATION ARMY
IN
INDIA & CEYLON.

<i>Departments</i>	<i>1907</i>	<i>1910</i>	<i>1914</i>
Officers, Teachers and Employees.	2,115	2,261	3,488
European Officers	... 80	163	300
Corps and Outposts	... 2,322	2,545	3,129
Day Schools	... 438	433	501
„ „ Children	... 9,605	9,021	14,311
Industrial Schools	... 14	16	22
„ „ Children	... 773	718	947
Social Institutions	... 36	50	74
„ Inmates	... 327	1,664	8,610
Farm Colonies	... 1	2	17
„ Settlers	... 250	326	7,250
„ Land (acres)	... 500	580	40,217
Industrial Homes for Europeans...	3
„ Inmates	70
Settlements for Released Prisoners and Vagrants	} 1	1	6
Prisoners Inmates	... 25	25	510
Criminal Tribes:—			
Settlements for Criminal Tribes, Industrial and Agricultural	} ...	1	35
„ „ „ Inmates	} ...	250	8,009
Rescue Homes	... 4	4	5
„ Inmates	... 100	100	120

CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
Introduction	1
PART I.— <i>Crimdom</i>	4
1. Crime	4
2. The Criminal	4
<i>(i)</i> The Incurrible	5
<i>(ii)</i> The Habitual	8
<i>(iii)</i> The Hereditary	9
<i>(iv)</i> The Ordinary	14
<i>(v)</i> The Youth	15
<i>(vi)</i> The Child	16
PART II.— <i>Curedom</i> .	
1. Punishment	19
2. Reformation	25
3. The Prisoner	25
<i>a.</i> His Family	26
<i>b.</i> His release	28
4. The Security System	30
5. The Way Out	32
<i>(i)</i> A definite Policy	32
<i>(ii)</i> Classification	32
<i>(iii)</i> Guiding Principles	33
<i>(iv)</i> Control	34
<i>(v)</i> Concentration	35
<i>(vi)</i> Employment	36

PART III.—*Curedom in action*.

1. Genesis of the work	43
2. A List of Crim Settlements	44
3. A brief review of the work	50
<i>(i)</i> Agricultural Settlements	50
<i>(ii)</i> Mixed Settlements	51
<i>(iii)</i> Industrial Settlements	51
<i>(iv)</i> Homes for Released Prisoners	52
<i>(v)</i> Industrial Homes for Youths and Boys	52
<i>(vi)</i> Industrial Homes for Children	53
<i>(vii)</i> Schools for Training Weaving and Silk Masters	53
<i>(viii)</i> Depots for selling goods	54
<i>(ix)</i> Plantations for Mulberry and Eucalyptus	54
<i>(x)</i> Factory for Machines	55
4. Local Governments and the Criminal Tribes	56
<i>(i)</i> The United Provinces	56
<i>(ii)</i> The Panjab	57
<i>(iii)</i> Madras	58
<i>(iv)</i> Bengal	58
<i>(v)</i> Bihar and Orissa	58
<i>(vi)</i> Bombay	58
<i>(vii)</i> Future Advances	59
5. Tributes from Public Statesmen	60

Criminocurology or The Indian Crim

AND

WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.

BEING

*A Report of the Work of The Salvation Army
among the Criminal Tribes, Habituals and
Released Prisoners of India.*

BY

F. BOOTH TUCKER.

INTRODUCTION.

The first edition of Criminocurology was issued for private circulation amongst experts in criminology with a view to eliciting their opinions, advice and criticisms. The favourable reception with which it has met, and the fact that within a few weeks it has become necessary to issue a second edition, encourages me to now place it before a wider circle of readers with a view to enlisting their sympathy and assistance, and for the purpose of indicating the lines along which the "Crim", whether habitual, hereditary, accidental, or juvenile can be guided back into the paths of honesty and good citizenship.

We are still learners. We do not profess to have reached finality even in regard to principles and methods. We must often climb over failure to success, over defeat to victory. But the results already accomplished, as judged, not by ourselves but

by disinterested onlookers, who have watched the work from its commencement, encourage us to believe that a new era of hope has dawned for the hereditary and habitual criminal, and a foundation laid on which a substantial superstructure can be built.

Here as elsewhere there must be a recognition of the basic principle that it is only by a combination of his labour with land and capital that waste Crimdom can become a productive asset of value to society.

It *can* be done, because it is *being done*. The well directed but hitherto waste labour of some 8,000 Crims is producing already a monthly income of several thousand rupees towards their own support, and this in spite of the fact that we have had to deal with raw, unskilled, and often unmanageable labour.

For centuries the waters of the Satlaj have rolled towards the ocean from its mountain home in the Himalayas, but it is only recently that its waste powers have been harnessed and all Simla has flashed forth with electric light. For centuries the waste waters of Crimdom have rolled to the ocean of despair. Now they are being harnessed and already by God's blessing the electric rays of virtue and honesty, of reformation and salvation, have flashed forth in hundreds of Crim homes. Thousands more are waiting to receive that light.

F. B. T.

NOTE TO THE 3rd EDITION.

The necessity for reprinting this little brochure for a third time in about one year serves to show how keen is the general interest in the subject with which it deals. Several Local Governments have ordered copies for distribution amongst their gazetted Officers, and we have been greatly encouraged by the approval with which the principles and proposals it contains have met. A brighter day has surely dawned for the Crim in India,

and we may hope that the same principles may be found applicable in other countries where similar conditions may exist. We would express our gratitude to God for the blessing which He has granted to our efforts, and our warm thanks to our friends for their greatly appreciated sympathy and support.

F. B. T.

NOTE TO THE 4th EDITION.

It is now some five years since the first edition of Criminology was issued, and the work has continued to make steady progress, in spite of the fact that during the last two years the great War has been proceeding, and we have been consequently unable to receive the reinforcements of workers and the larger measure of financial assistance which could otherwise have been possible.

The war has, however, emphasized the importance of the principles of self-support which we have sought from the first to introduce. The annual turnover for Industries and Agriculture has increased from a few thousands to several lakhs of rupees.

When it is remembered that the labour with which we have had to deal has been unskilled, unwilling and dishonest, we have indeed reason to praise God for the remarkable revolution which has been taking place in the lives and habits of the Criminal Tribesmen and released Prisoners already reached. This in itself is a practical demonstration of the soundness of the lines herein laid down, and of the salvability of the perhaps half a million tribesmen and criminals who are still outside our pale.

To secure a permanent change of life in these classes we more than ever believe, that it is necessary to secure a change of *heart*, towards which we ceaselessly aim. The power of God has enabled us often to succeed, where the best laid plans of man have failed.

F. B. T.

CRIMINOCUROLOGY.
OR
THE CURE OF CRIME.

PART I.—CRIMDOM.

CHAPTER I.—Crime.

Crime in India may be roughly classified as being either—

1. Accidental, or
2. Systematic.

The chief danger to society is in the latter class of crime. The man who under special temptation, or in a fit of passion, commits a crime, is not to be placed in the same category as the man who engages in a deliberate warfare against the moral and legal codes which govern social life. He may, however, by unwise treatment, or a faulty penal system, easily drift from one class into the other.

Accidental crime is comparatively speaking a negligible quantity, compared with systematic crime, and it is with the latter that we are chiefly concerned.

CHAPTER II.—The Criminal.

Here again classification becomes necessary, Indian Criminals may be classified as follows :—

1. The Incurrible.
2. The Habitual.
3. The Hereditary.
4. The Ordinary.
5. The Youth.
6. The Child.

It is obvious that each of these will need different treatment. The non-recognition of this fact, or its only very partial recognition, is the cause of much of the failure in dealing with Crime and Criminals.

1.—The Incurrible.

The Incurrible is a Habitual, but every Habitual is not necessarily an Incurrible. This distinction is important and necessary. The majority of Habituals are the creatures of circumstances, and are curable. Such is not the case with the Incurrible. He has deliberately chosen crime as a profession. He finds it a profitable and easy way of obtaining a livelihood.

He does not necessarily commit crimes himself. More frequently he employs others to execute his plans, and sees that the punishment falls upon them and not on himself. His own immunity from punishment hardens him in his career of crime. He makes it impossible for the "would-be-goods" amongst his confederates to be good, or to abandon their career of crime. To a large extent they are in his power, as he knows the inmost secrets of their crimes.

The Incurrible is often a man of affluence, and can and does employ lawyers to defend his clients, and when every legal subterfuge is exhausted and justice has made its heavy hand felt, he will often support the family of the imprisoned man. It is good policy for him to do so, and he can well afford it, for is it not a debt of honour, which the prisoner will feel bound to pay off as soon as he is released by continuing his career of crime?

Incurribles may themselves be classified as follows :—

- (a) The successful leaders of gangs—The Robin Hoods, and Dick Turpins who lead on their followers to a career of crime.

One such not long ago turned King's Evidence against his gang. They had become famous for their maraudings and

murders. As is common with such, they carried on their operations at a long distance from their homes.

From the evidence given a clue was obtained to a long list of depredations and robberies. The banyas, who had mysteriously disappeared and never been heard of, were disinterred. The names of the whole gang and their various crimes, were revealed with such full details that with the help of an able Police Officer in the adjoining Province, they were all arrested, tried and sentenced. The trial over, the informer was asked what he would do. A Damocles sword would hang over his head, and his life would scarcely be safe. "Give me Rs. 500 and let me go my way. I can take care of myself" he replied. A few days ago, I heard of the whereabouts of this daring "Crim" and an amusing story was told of his revenge upon the Police Officer, who had succeeded in arresting his gang, though for the truth of the story I am naturally unable to vouch.

Two valuable horses belonging to the Officer disappeared and he received a note to the following effect:—

"Sahib. You are a very clever Police Officer. You have suppressed crime with a strong hand. Now tell me, what has become of your two horses, and who has stolen them?"

(Signed). The Thief."

I was told by my informant that when the horses were stolen, camel's feet were put upon them, and they were never found.

There is a touch of grim humour in the story. The Police Officer in question has a great name amongst the criminals. When they wish to describe the very perfection of cleverness they say a man is as clever as—Sahib. That is the greatest compliment they can pay. They admire him for his ability and firmness. They say plainly they do not like a "Mitha" or Sof

Sahib. None appreciate more fully the value of the "iron hand in the velvet glove."

- (b). Another class of Incurribles is the apparently respectable and often wealthy employer of criminals, who may own lands and houses, and be beyond the reach of the law. To such the criminal proves often very useful for the purpose of collecting his rents by terrorism, and by paying for immunity and protection by surrendering a generous share of the spoils of his robberies.

I have heard of one such, who drove about in his carriage and pair, defying discovery or arrest. He was known as "The King of the Thieves." But his outward life was irreproachable and he was immune from the terrors of the law. It was commonly said that if you lost your watch and would send him a polite note, informing him that it was a family heirloom, or the gift of your sainted mother, it would mysteriously be returned to you, while an appeal to the police would be of no avail.

- (c). The receiver and disposer of stolen goods. A Superintendent of Police recently told me of one such, who paid an advance of Rs. 600 to a criminal gang whom he employed to commit dacoities. They spent the money and failed to go out on their errand of pillage, excusing themselves by saying that the police were too active and wide awake. Their "employer" thereupon hired another gang to attack the first gang and force them to carry out their contract.

The perfection of audacity and bravado amongst this class however is to be found not in India but in America. A young policeman had just arrested a burglar in the act of carrying off valuable furs from a warehouse. "Let me go!" said the burglar. "I am protected. You cannot arrest me." But the policeman, who was new to the force, replied that he could not listen

to that sort of nonsense, and dragged him off to the police station, where his crime was recorded. A few minutes afterwards he rushed his "Protector." "He is my man, let him go." The Incurrible was a wealthy merchant, a liberal subscriber to police and political funds. It was perfectly true what the man had said. He was protected and had to be released.

Happily matters have not come to this stage of flagrant and open protection in India. But the same class of Incurrible exists, and though he works more underground, he is none the less dangerous.

In describing the Incurrible, I have perhaps been too long, but in dealing with Criminals and Crime, he is really the key to the situation. No solution of the problem will be satisfactory unless he is controlled and suppressed.

The utmost terrors of the law should surely be reserved for the man who deliberately embraces crime as a career and incites others to its commission, and waxes fat on his unlawful gains. Until he is controlled and held in check, the severest punishments meted out to his miserable myrmidons will be of little avail.

2.—The Habitual.

Compared with the Incurrible, from whom he must be clearly distinguished, the control and ultimate reformation of the Habitual is as child's play. He is to a large extent the creature of circumstances, from which he cannot escape.

However sincere he may be in his desire and efforts to reform, he has ordinarily no chance of doing so. When one or more convictions are against his name, under existing conditions his case is practically hopeless, and he soon abandons himself to despair and revenges upon society the injustice of which he feels himself the subject.

Imagine yourself for a moment in his place. You have committed some crime, and now after you have served your sentence the prison doors open to release you. Once more you return to your old home and surroundings. The story of your shame has gone before you. Your old friends and associates, if they are respectable, shun you, lest they should become implicated in your misdeed. No one will employ you. At last you are driven into the arms of those who have gone through the same wretched experience. They welcome you and offer you the sympathy for which your heart craves. Their hearts burn like yours with the sense of injustice at the treatment they too, like you, have received. Your companionship adds to the suspicion of those around you, and the first crime that is committed is attributed, rightly or wrongly to you.

Then one of two things happens. Either there is evidence against you, true, or it may be false, on which you are charged. Your previous conviction is brought up against you and you are punished.

Or if there is no evidence, you are arrested as a bad character and required to find security. Failing to find this, you are again sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

And when that is over?—Well, you go through the same weary round again! Are we to wonder that by this time we have succeeded in making you a confirmed and desperate "Habitual,"—but let us hope, not yet an "Incurrible?"

In brief, the ordinary Habitual, as distinguished from the Incurrible, is to a large extent created by a faulty system. Dealt with on suitable lines, he can be reformed without serious difficulty, as will be shown later on, when we are dealing with the remedy.

3. The Hereditary Criminal.

The Criminal Tribes of India represent a phase of crime which is almost unknown to Europe. Perhaps their condition

might be more fairly called a state of war than a state of crime.

On the one side are ranged the Police forces of the Indian Empire, backed up by a powerful army. On the other side we find a compact phalanx of trained warriors including men, women and children, often martialled and led on by women chieftains. They meet power with cunning, and force with fraud. They utilise the railway for rapid raids, the Post Office for remitting their loot. Locating themselves on the boundaries of different States and Provinces, they pass rapidly from one to another, baffling the vigilance of the police. Inured to hardship, adepts in every artifice, trained from infancy by their expert leaders, they carry on a guerilla warfare which defies the combined efforts of an army of 150,000 Police, and 700,000 village watchmen to repress.

They are Soldiers rather than robbers, though like other armies of a more civilised character, they make the territory which they occupy contribute to their support. Unencumbered by weapons, ammunition, or commissariat they can move rapidly from point to point. Amidst the 675 States and 250 Districts, into which India is divided, they can always find some easy-going officials who will turn their blind eye toward them and afford them a sanctuary. To such they will grant immunity and not infrequently a share of their spoils. If a "Mitha (soft) Sahib" occupies the chair of District Magistrate, or Superintendent of Police, it is quickly known and marked, and full advantage taken of the fact. The official in question may be able to boast that his own district is comparatively immune from crime, while the surrounding country may be raided all the time.

It is difficult to estimate the number of these Criminal Tribes. In the Punjab there are 21,000 registered male adults. Including their families, who are invariably their associates in crime, these number at least 63,000. But this does not by any means represent their complete number, as many remain unregistered.

Taking the registered members only (male adults), some of the tribes are numerous, while others are few in number.

The following are some of the leading Criminal Tribes in the Punjab.

	Registered members.	Estimated families.
Sansias	... 8,600	25,800
Baurias	... 6,800	20,400
Harnis	... 1,680	5,040
Pakhiwaras	... 1,440	4,320

In the Bombay Presidency these predatory tribes are very numerous. A letter just to hand from a District Officer tell us that in his district they number 38 per cent of the population and are scattered in 55 different villages, being notorious for their criminality. Here then is a Tribe numbering nearly a quarter of a million, closely associated in crime, not all engaged in its actual commission, but participating in its profits, and protecting and encouraging the ever active and dangerous regiment of criminals which it keeps in the field.

Mr. Kennedy the Inspector General of Police in his interesting book on the Criminal Classes in the Bombay Presidency, shows that the tribes to which they belong and from which they are recruited, number no less than 2,700,000, besides thousands of what he calls "Foreign Tribes" who visit the Presidency. Prominent amongst these visitors he places the Sansias and Baurias above referred to.

Criminal Classes of the Bombay Presidency.

Vanjaris	... 100,000
Lambanis	... 18,000
Birads	... 177,00
Bhamptas	... 1,200
Bhils	... 570,000
Chapparbands	... 2,500

Kaikadis	... 26,000
Katkaris	... 75,000
Kolis	...1,270,000
Manghs	... 250,000
Mianas	... 10,000
Pardhis	... 12,000
Ramoshis	... 60,000
Vaghris	... 56,000
Waddars	... 74,000
	<hr/>
	2,701,700

The United Provinces and Indian States abound with Criminal Tribes. Indeed the Crime Maps which are kept by the Government of India show that their favourite habitat is in the Sub-Himalayan regions of North India. But this does not mean that other parts of India are free from them. They abound also in the Madras Presidency, where an organised campaign for dealing with them has recently been inaugurated.

When it is remembered that these Tribes are in many cases the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginal owners of the country, and that many of them have had kingdoms and dynasties of their own, whilst others formed the bulk of the plundering armies which overran India previous to British rule, some sympathy must naturally be felt for their present condition. Expropriated from their ancient possessions, watched and harassed by an ever vigilant police, punished, imprisoned and their freedom curtailed, they are naturally embittered against those whom they regard as their oppressors.

"Spirit of our fathers, help us" runs the prayer of one such tribe. "Save us from the Government, and shut the mouths of the Police."

One of our women Officers was conducting a meeting amongst a number of Tribesmen. She had been speaking to them about the evils of sin and of the life they had been leading and of the necessity of resisting the temptations of Satan. "Who is your greatest enemy?" she asked. A chorus of voices responded unanimously "The Police."

"But I mean, your spiritual enemy, the enemy of your souls." They persisted however in repeating the same answer. Wishing to change the subject, the congregation were given a favourite chorus to sing.

"I've a Friend that's ever near, Never fear." "What does that mean?" asked the Officer. "Don't be afraid of the Police. God will look after you," came the prompt reply.

The adroitness of many of these criminal tribesmen in the commission of crime is worthy of a better cause. Sir M. Bamfylde Fuller in his interesting book—"Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment," gives an interesting story of an official who refused to change his watchman (a member of a Criminal Tribe), when he changed his residence. Having disregarded an anonymous letter advising him to change his "Chaukidar," he woke up one morning to find the pictures from his drawing room swinging from the branches of the tree under which he had been sleeping. Inside, his furniture was turned upside down, and his bureau stood wide open. Money had not been touched, but his book of postage stamps had been neatly disposed round the edge of his lawn, on each stamp was placed a pebble, so that it might not be blown away. He made no more ado about changing his watchman.

And yet the bungalow outside which this "criminal" places his shoes is absolutely immune from robbery and its inmates can sleep with wideopen doors and windows in the hot summer nights, in a manner that would be impossible in the best police-protected districts of London.

The cleverness and audacity of these tribesmen is well illustrated by an incident which was related to me by a prominent Police Officer.

A regiment was passing through his station. In addition to the usual sentry, numerous special watchmen were placed on guard by the Police. During the night, which was lighted by a brilliant moon, all the valuable regimental dogs were stolen. Loud were the complaints of the Officers. The Police were sent for. Not a trace of the dogs could be found.

The Indian Police Inspector said it must have been a regimental plot. The Soldiers themselves must have done it. But the Police Superintendent replied "None but Criminal Tribesmen could have done so neat a job. Where is their nearest camp?" On finding that it was some twelve miles distant, he mounted his horse and galloped to the spot. There sure enough were all the missing dogs.

Afraid that the dogs might be destroyed, he dismounted at a distance from the camp, and sent for their leaders.

"You have blackened my face. You have covered me with shame. The Regiment were my guests and friends, and you have stolen their dogs," he exclaimed.

"Sahib, we did not know they were your guests. We are very sorry. We will return the dogs."

"Yes, but what will the Sarkar (Government) say? They will say, you must be punished." Do not trouble, Sahib. That will be all right. We know the two naughty lads who did it and we will deliver them up and they can be punished."

4. The ordinary or Accidental Criminal

Compared with the foregoing the Ordinary Criminal is a very humdrum kind of individual, and yet it is sad to think what a large proportion of them are being manufactured into dangerous criminals by a faulty system, when it ought to be

made easy for them to return to the ordinary ranks of society and for their crimes, once punished, to be buried in oblivion. The keen mental anguish through which the "accidental" criminal passes is often an even greater punishment than that which the Court inflicts upon him, and one cannot but admire the Japanese law which makes it a penal offence to injure him in any way after he has completed his term of punishment.

5. The Juvenile Adult.

The hardened old offender must necessarily be more difficult to reform than the young man who is standing on the threshold of life.

The Punjab Borstal Jail for Juvenile Adults is able already to point to results which justify its existence and the separation of these youths from the crime-soaked adult whose companionship must naturally exercise a pernicious influence. Some 2,247 youths were received during the year, the number remaining at the end of 1912 being 1102.

The further step which has been taken in regard to this class in sending them to spend the latter portion of their terms at our Danapur Settlement has also proved very successful. Not only have the young men worked well in the settlement, but their conduct has been good, and though working freely about the grounds, they have not attempted to abscond. The Inspector-General of Prisons for the Punjab writes in his report for 1912 as follows:—I have recently visited the Danapur Settlement, and all I can say is that so far the results have exceeded even the anticipations of a rather optimistic enthusiast."

In his resolution reviewing the report, His Honour the Lieut. Governor says:—"A large share of the credit for rousing public interest in the work of prison reform belongs to The Salvation Army.....The results of the scheme so far, have been wholly good, and the conduct of the prisoners released on license at Danapur has been excellent."

6. The child Criminal.

These belong to two classes:—

- a.* The Hereditary Child Criminal, who is trained from his or her infancy, as a matter of course, to a career of crime and becomes a professional.
- b.* The waifs and strays of our big cities, who drift on to the streets, and are becoming an increasing menace to the welfare of society.

(a) The Hereditary Child "Crim,"

These form a valuable asset to the adult Criminal Tribesman. The value of boy and girl scouts was well known to the Criminal Tribes of India long before the scheme was launched by its present founder. Not only so, but universal conscription became the rule and every boy and girl became compulsorily enrolled in their force of Scouts.

A large proportion of them are either orphans, or have got parents who are serving long sentences in jail. But they are never abandoned. The loss of a relative makes no difference. They are immediately annexed and utilised by some wily and often decrepit old criminal, who poses as grandfather, or grandmother, and who completes their education in crime.

In many tribes the position of these children is truly pitiable. When the father is sent to prison, the mother secures protection and support by marrying another tribesman who may himself be soon afterwards imprisoned, when the operation is repeated. Which among the men who happen to pose as husband is the actual father of the child, is often a doubtful question. Sometimes this will lead to a feud and fight on the release of one or other of the imprisoned husbands. More often the man will annex another wife, whose husband has just gone to jail.

Previous to our advent upon the scene, these women have explained that this was their only means of securing protection

and support, but now that The Salvation Army looks after, shelters, and employs them and cares for their children, they will usually wait for their husband's release.

Our Officers were holding a meeting in a jail amongst some imprisoned tribesmen not long ago. The meeting was over, when some of the men expressed a wish to send a message to their wives, who were being cared for in our Settlement. This was their message:—

"Tell our Mem Sahibs to wait for us, and not to marry anybody else, while we are in prison."

The message was faithfully delivered in the meeting that same night in the Settlement. The wives were asked to stand up, and were told that a message had been sent to them by their husbands who were in jail. The whole crowd of some 300 settlers listened with breathless interest when it was delivered. "Bahut achchha," replied the women.

It marked a new era in the history of their Tribes. For their husbands to call them "Mem Sahibs" when before they had looked upon them as little better than their serfs, was in itself a revolution. For the wife to wait and to be able to wait for her husband, and for the husband to know that she was waiting and cared for him, meant a step forward in the reformation of the tribe, the significance of which could hardly be exaggerated. To the children of the Tribe the change meant most of all.

b. The City Waifs and Strays.

In one of our Children's Industrial Homes is a boy who is known as the Train Wrecker. He was hungry, he explained and he thought that if he could wreck a train, he could at least get as much money, or food, as would satisfy his hunger. And so the attempt was made. Fortunately it was a failure. The culprit was arrested, and sent to our Home where he is doing well.

In the streets of a large Indian city was a gang of boys.

They were well known to the Police, and were street Arabs of the worst type, in training for a career of crime. The tender sympathy of a Salvation Army Officer was enlisted on their behalf. Time and again he visited their haunts and engaged in conversation with one and another. From a friendly Policeman he learned that there were 28 boys in the gang, and that they were under the leadership of a boy whom he found it extremely difficult to reach. "If you can get him," said the Policeman, "you will get them all." And so he set himself to watch for that young soul, and his opportunity came. The boy was hungry. He fed him and won his confidence. "What do you want with us," he asked. "Come and see our Home," was the reply. He went. The conquest was complete and the gang was won. The leader entered the Home with his associates and is doing well.

There are similar gangs in almost every large city, and alas, not only boys, but girls. The latter are more difficult to approach, as it can only be done by women.

To neglect these young criminals in the making, is to reap a harvest of retribution in the not distant future. It is they who will become the ringleaders in crime, and render life and property insecure. All that is necessary is to leave them to themselves. Time and environment will do the rest.

The Commissioner of Police informed me that in Calcutta there were hundreds of boys engaged in the illicit sale of cocaine. The light sentences usually passed on them by Magistrates in consideration of their youth had no deterrent effect. Crime was to them a profitable pursuit, and they were in training to become the worst and most dangerous of criminals. Nearly every large city in India has a similar tale to tell. They must be severed from their employers in crime, even when these may happen to claim relationship. To respect family ties under such circumstances is like binding a child to a putrifying corpse, or to a small-pox patient.

PART II. CUREDOM.

CHAPTER I.—Punishment.

There can be no doubt that in dealing with the Criminal of all classes, punishment is necessary. Indeed law without a penalty becomes, as the lawyers remind us, merely good advice, and ceases to be law at all. God punishes sin and every human government that is worthy of the name finds it necessary to do the same.

The Policeman who is too kindhearted to arrest, the Judge who is too merciful to punish, the Governor or King, who is ever ready to pardon the condemned criminal, each and all are unworthy of the position they occupy. Let the Policeman himself be beaten, the Judge robbed and the King surrounded with a howling mob thirsting for his life, and they will quickly change their minds and recognise the necessity for vindicating the majesty of the law with something more forcible than good advice, or honeyed words.

"Why does not the Sarkar give us a Hukam?" said a Criminal Tribesman when told that Government would be pleased if he would go to a Settlement. He was a fine young man, typical of 200 such who lived in the village. "We would like to go to the Settlement," he said earnestly, "but we cannot go, unless the Sarkar gives the Hukam. If they do, we will go gladly, but without it we cannot." And he was speaking nothing but the actual truth.

This village, like many others inhabited by criminal tribesmen, is dominated by a ring of "wont be goods," whose will is law. Some 10 per cent of the male adults are away all the time, raiding, robbing, plundering. If one is arrested by the Police, his successor is chosen and sent out and dare not refuse his dangerous mission. The imprisoned man's family is cared for in the meanwhile.

gister and locate these wandering tribes and to create for them such Industrial and Agricultural Domiciles as will ensure them the ability to gain an honest livelihood. Once proclaimed as such, the Criminal Tribes can be effectively dealt with.

There has been a good deal of hesitation and delay about enforcing the provisions of this law, and even when it has been set in motion, it has been often worked along permissive and voluntary lines, rather than along the mandatory lines which the law itself contemplates and the gravity of the situation requires. This is to be regretted. If one class more than another needs to feel that inside the velvet glove there is an iron hand, it is the hardened or hereditary criminal.

Persuasion has its advantages, but has also its limitations, and in dealing with criminals it cannot be too clearly and emphatically insisted that it is inefficient and insufficient. The very nature of the case makes it such.

Here is a Tribe or Clan of let us suppose 300 men, women and children. They are dominated by a small but powerful clique who keep in the background, but who exercise the most absolute control over the members of the gang. It goes without saying that they obtain the largest share of the loot. In one Province alone more than thirty lakhs of rupees worth of property was reported to have been stolen during the year 1912. Of this only four and a half lakhs were recovered, say 15 per cent, leaving 85 per cent unrecovered. To ask these leaders to voluntarily resign what is to them a profitable business, and to settle down to the humdrum and nonexciting toil of an ordinary coolie, who may earn perhaps four annas a day, can scarcely be acceptable to them. It is to expect too much. They will neither be good themselves nor allow their followers to become such, if they can help it. Good advice will be wasted on them. They will only yield to a stronger will and power than their own. They must either be commanded, or removed.

The bulk of the tribe undoubtedly belong to the "would-be-

goods," but at present they are "can't-be-goods," and years of habit and partnership in crime have accustomed them to yield unquestioning obedience to their chiefs. The latter also are in possession of the whole history of their crimes, and can at any time furnish the police with the necessary clues.

Again take their mode of life and the very construction and location of their villages, where they live in such. These are planned to facilitate escape, should the police appear upon the scene, or to introduce booty unseen, should the police be already there. "A Crim" Village is like a rabbit warren. When the ferret appears at one end, they escape at the other. Or they will sleep in the open-air in places from which they can observe all comers. Or they will scatter themselves over a wide area amongst out of the way villages, where police supervision is impossible. There are chains of connecting posts reaching from the Himalayas to Bombay, Calcutta and South India. The roving gangs will leave secret wayside marks to tell their confederates where they have gone, how many there are, and what success they have had.

To ask them to voluntarily forsake their raiding centres and place themselves within reach of police supervision, without subjecting them to a strong measure of compulsion, is surely to expect too much of them.

A District Magistrate invited a village of "Crims" to enter one of our Settlements which was only two or three miles distant. They declined, saying they were quite comfortable where they were. Why should they leave it? They had an excellent raiding centre, well suited for their purposes.

In an adjoining district an active Superintendent of Police had rounded up a Tribe, notorious for their criminality, and told them plainly that now they must choose between prison and the Settlement. He was not going to allow them to rob and plunder the district any longer. They would have to find security under the usual clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code,

and failing to find it their leaders would be sent to prison. (The Criminal Tribes' Act was not yet in operation in the District). He did not however, wish to follow so severe a course and had arranged with The Salvation Army Settlement to receive them, if they would agree to go. They could then gain an honest livelihood, and there was no longer any excuse for begging and stealing. Faced with the alternative, the Tribe "voluntarily" entered the Settlement without a murmur. Another Tribe in the same District applied for permission to enter the Settlement, but owing to lack of room there was considerable delay. They sent a characteristic message to the Superintendent of Police saying that for two months they would abstain from raiding, but that if by that time he had not arranged for them to be accommodated, they would no longer hold themselves under any pledge.

Where the alternative of prison or Settlement is firmly presented, the Crims will usually cheerfully and thankfully accept the latter, and being under a certain measure of compulsion, will remain in the Settlement, so that we have a chance of getting at them, and employing and reforming them.

But when they are merely invited to go to a Settlement with no such alternative presented to them, they become most capricious and unmanageable.

It will be seen therefore that a firm attitude on the part of the Local Government and the Police is essential to the success of any scheme for dealing with these Criminal Classes, either as Tribes, or as Individuals. They must understand that their career of crime has made it impossible for Government to allow them the same liberty as an ordinary crimefree citizen.

It cannot be too strongly insisted that a weak, vacillating, goody-goody policy in dealing with the Criminal, especially of the dangerous classes, can only invite failure. He will misinterpret and take advantage of it every time.

The law in India furnishes the authorities with an admirable and well-thought-out plan for dealing with these classes, without undue harshness, and yet with all necessary firmness, in the interest, not only, of the law-abiding public but of themselves and of their families. But it must be put into execution, and it ought to be simultaneously applied, so as to avoid their passing out of one jurisdiction, where action is being taken, to another where the law is allowed to remain dormant and a dead letter.

CHAPTER II.—Reformation.

It is a mistake to treat the Criminal as a person to be pitied and sympathised with and filled up with good advice. But it is equally a mistake to withhold from him every possible opportunity and inducement to reform.

It is not enough to ask him to reform himself. His condition and circumstances should be made such that he will be compelled to reform by every instinct of self-interest and self-preservation.

If the waters of ravaging torrents can be forced into channels, where they can be converted into canals irrigating vast areas of previously barren land, surely the resources of a wisely paternal Government need not shrink from the task of applying similar methods and principles to the raging torrents of crime which threaten to destroy the bulwarks of law and order.

What is needed is the creation of a well-thought-out plan which shall be made applicable in all its details to the various classes above enumerated. Perhaps before suggesting a policy and plan, and a word is necessary in regard to the existing Prison System.

CHAPTER III.—The Prisoner.

The relaxation of Prison discipline and the improvement of the Prisoner's condition, have probably been carried of late years to the very limit of safety. The Jail is in danger of being made so comfortable that it may cease to become a terror to evil-doers.

In Ceylon it is jestingly referred to by Habituals as their "Loku Amma," or Grandmother," and it is not uncommon for criminals to commit offences with a view to being sent back to a place where residence has become more desirable than outside. "Keep my dress and blanket for me. I shall soon be back," is not infrequently the remark which a released prisoner will address to his Darogha.

Even "Kala Pani," or transportation across the sea to the Andaman Islands, has lost much of its old terror, and we hear of criminals who will commit some unusually atrocious crime in the hopes of receiving a sentence of Kala Pani.

This is to be regretted, and anything that will increase this tendency is to be avoided as far as possible.

But there are two features of Prison Administration which can probably be improved without incurring any such risk.

I refer to—1. The Prisoner's Family, and

2. The Released Prisoner.

1. The Prisoner's Family

When the prisoner is sent to Jail no consideration is paid to his family and their support. It is true that in the case of Criminal Tribes, and even individuals, the family may have participated in his wrong-doings. But consider the unfortunate position of a woman with young infants, whose husband is sent to prison.

In Europe a criminal is as often as not an unmarried man. In India such is not the case. Every criminal of adult age is married. At least the exceptions are so few that they are not worth considering. Hence the question is a burning one.

In one case five men were arrested and sentenced for a gang robbery. The five weeping wives with their little ones came to us for protection and employment. But no provision existed

for their support, except the shelter and light employment which our Settlement was able to afford.

Surely this is a blot and slur on our penal system? Nor does it seem necessary. Already it is not uncommon for a certain portion of the earnings of a prisoner to be allowed to accumulate for him to take with him at his release. In such cases this sum, or at least, a considerable portion of it, could be utilised for the support of his family.

In some advanced Jails in America, the prisoner is allowed to work overtime with a view to earning money for himself. This again would indicate a means by which he could support his family.

Surely it is not wise to relieve him of the moral responsibility of supporting his family, nor does he ordinarily desire it. If he is to be relieved of that responsibility, surely some inquiry should be made as to who will assume it, and if the cost is going to accumulate and be a debt of honour which the criminal must repay after his release by engaging in further crime, it would be a true economy to make some more satisfactory provision for their support. Even if it cost Government something and required a special budget provision, it would at least lessen one great risk of making the ordinary criminal into a habitual.

But I venture to say, that the cost would be infinitesimal in comparison with the greatness of the gain. Our Settlements would form a safe and cheap harbour for such families where the woman and her children would at least partially meet the cost of their support by their labour.

We have in one of our Settlements a boy of 14 who supports his widowed mother and three younger brothers and sisters, while already a considerable number of families, whose husbands and fathers are serving long terms in jail, are supporting themselves by the employment we are able to supply.

But the whole thing needs careful organisation and some kind of a small allowance should be arranged, at least for the infirm or infant members, while their breadwinner is under lock and key. If this amount can be set apart from the earnings of the prisoner himself, this will be the best for all concerned.

2.—The Released Prisoner.

Many Prisoners' Aid Associations have been organised all over the world, and while some good is undoubtedly effected, there is great room for improvement. We have ourselves perhaps had a wider experience in this class of work all over the world than any other single Organisation. Nor would I in any way belittle the good which has been accomplished.

But the voluntary principle is not sufficient when dealing with a released criminal and a better bridge is urgently needed over which he can safely pass back from prison to ordinary life. He must not be left to his voluntary impulses or desires for turning over a new leaf. His circumstances are against him and will overpower him unless he is safeguarded and protected by some stronger power than his own good resolutions. This is our experience all over the world, and in places where the Prisoners' Aid Associations are the strongest and best organised.

Here is a model Jail in America with 1200 prisoners. Everything for the reformation and moral improvement of the men is carefully planned. There is an Adult Sunday School for Bible instruction and a preaching service, all under the guidance of a sympathetic and aggressive Chaplain, who seizes every opportunity of utilising the assistance of every good and prominent man who visits the town. Each prisoner, when released, is presented with a new suit of clothes and a sum of money.

But yet in nine cases out of ten, before twenty-four hours have passed, that man has been stripped of clothes and money, and succumbed to the all-powerful influences of evil which are

waiting to prey upon him the moment he is released. The children of darkness are evidently cleverer and stronger than the children of light.

Surely, there must be something wrong in the system for such a condition to exist year after year? There must be somewhere some missing link? I think it will be found to be this. The released prisoner needs to be subjected to some gentle yet firm compulsion. The voluntary system has been weighed and found wanting. He is like a man with a broken leg. The limb has been encased in splints and plaster of Paris and these have suddenly been removed. The operation may have been quite successful, the bones may have joined and inflammation gone down. But he is not yet fit to walk without a crutch, especially seeing that there are so many mischievous people all around waiting to take advantage of his weakness and to push him over.

The difficulty can easily be met by committing him to a Settlement *before the expiry of his term* to spend the end of his sentence there. Here he will be found employment and surrounded with good moral influences. His prison garb and chains will be discarded and he will gradually be strengthened and accustomed to the use of his broken limbs and when the day of complete liberty arrives, he will return to his friends, not straight from prison, but from surroundings which will ensure him a new and happy entrance to a sphere of usefulness. If difficulties occur, he will be able to return to the same sheltering influences, instead of returning to his evil ways.

The experiment made in this direction by the Madras and Punjab Governments has been so successful that there seems no reason why it should not be generally applied elsewhere. Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code supplies the necessary powers to Local Governments, whilst these are amplified in the case of members of the Criminal Tribes.

CHAPTER IV.—The Security System.

The Indian Law contains some admirable provisions for suspicious and dangerous characters. They can be required to find security for good behaviour, and this security must be satisfactory to the District Authorities. I have already referred to this point, but some further consideration of the question seems desirable.

Considerable difficulty arises in the enforcement of these provisions of the Law.

In the first place the Courts are naturally reluctant to order sentences of imprisonment for those who have no definite crime proved against them, solely because they cannot find security. Hence they are frequently left to roam at large, when for their own good and for that of society, they certainly ought to be under some kind of control.

There is another difficulty. Many of the worst of them are able to find security, through the powerful patrons and protectors who are actually the participators in their crimes and who cleverly keep beyond the reach of justice. Those who most need to be restrained are thus those who can usually keep beyond the reach of the law and evade its provisions.

Now, it must not be thought that we would (like some) advocate the abolition of this safeguard. It is a valuable one, so far as it goes, and if made more operative can become still more valuable. Particularly is this the case when the criminal can be persuaded to find his own security in cash.

It must not be supposed that he is always a pauper. Either he, or his relatives, can often provide his security in cash. If he can be prevailed on to do it, we find from experience that it is practically certain that he will commit no crime while his bond lasts, and this is one of the best and safest forms of prevention of crime.

Why then does he not do so, rather than undergo a fresh term of imprisonment? Because he knows that after the term of his bond has expired, he will lose every anna of his money. The harpies who surround him will see that none of it ever returns to him.

We have had some interesting experiences in this respect, and it is becoming increasingly common for a criminal or his relatives to come forward and place in our hands the cash for his security, because they know that it will be safe, and that at the expiry of their bond it will still be theirs for them to do what they like with. In one Settlement Rs. 1,000 have thus been entrusted to us for safe keeping. While it is with us, we know that neither the depositors of the money, nor their families, will engage in crime.

The following incident occurred in one Settlement.

Several suspicious and dangerous characters had been required to find security. The total sum amounted to Rs. 500. They deposited the money with us. When the term of their bond had expired, we returned the money to them. "But how much are you going to keep?" "None." "But it is your haqq (right). Take what you like." "Not an anna." It was a new experience to the clan and produced a deep impression upon them. It did more to make them feel that our services were really disinterested than any number of verbal assurances.

Now, if we can get them to deposit their money with us, assured that no one will try to extort it from them, this in itself will be a great safe-guard against their continuance in a career of crime.

"Once I used to drink water with trouble. Now I can drink milk in peace. Before, if I had owned a goat, though I might have paid cash for it, some one would want to take it from me. Now see that goat, I paid for it before our Manager Sahib and nobody tries to take it from me." Thus spoke a

Criminal Tribesman to a leading Government official who was visiting our Settlement.

The property owner becomes naturally a property protector, so soon as he can be assured of retaining the ownership of his possessions.

Many "Crims" would like to settle down to a quiet and honest life, but they are in the meshes of a net from which they can see no means of escape, and from which humanly speaking it is impossible for them to extricate themselves. The present system of penology is faulty in that it has not hitherto provided them with a reasonably easy and certain means of escape.

CHAPTER V.—The Way Out.

What then is needed for the improvement of our present system of penology?

1. A Definite Policy.

To deal successfully with the 'Crim' of all classes requires the laying down of a definite policy or line of action. Success is of course a relative term. It does not mean the extinction of crime and the creation of a Crime-free Utopia. Only perfect beings under perfect conditions could ensure such a result. But it does mean the reduction of crime to an absolute minimum. It does mean that we have a great deal more crime in existence than would be necessary, if crime and criminals were dealt with in the best and wisest manner. To ensure this result a well defined and carefully thought out policy should be laid down and carried out.

2. Classification.

It is not desirable to place all in one category, label them "Criminal" and subject them to the same treatment, any more than it would be wise to place all sick persons in one hospital, label them "diseased" and subject them to the same diet, medicine and surgical treatment,

The proper classification of criminals helps to indicate the kind of treatment which each may require, just as the classification of diseases indicates the best remedy to apply.

Not only should the "Crim" patients be classified and their diseases carefully diagnosed, but the remedies should also be classified, and specialists trained for their application.

3. Guiding Principles.

The treatment of crime should be based on the following principles. It should be:—

- a.* Punitive.
- b.* Deterrent.
- c.* Preventative.
- d.* Curative.

The ordinary system is well adapted to attain the first two objects, which are of great—perhaps greatest—importance, and must on no account be lost sight of. Crime is not to be pitied but condemned.

It is, however, in the last two respects that the present system of penology needs to be strengthened, improved and modified.

For instance, to let loose a criminal to prey afresh upon society after he has served his term, or to allow him to choose his own raiding centre, from which he can the most easily carry on his raids, is obviously an unwise disregard of the principle of prevention being even better than cure. It is to disregard one of the most vital principles of moral sanitation. Segregation is one of the most effective means of combatting epidemics of crime. The Habitual, and especially the Incurable or apparently Incurable, ought certainly to be segregated until there is satisfactory evidence that they are completely cured. Till then, they ought to be quarantined and made to spend their time under the yellow flag. They need not necessarily be im-

prisoned, but they should (with their families, who are in India usually more or less their partners in crime) be strictly segregated and this step would in itself probably serve to reduce crime by at least 50 to 75 per cent.

The Curative treatment of crime is a comparatively new, but a most fascinating, branch of study in the treatment of crime. All crime may not be curable, but a great deal of it is, and by the discovery and observance of moral hygiene, even the worst cases are often completely cured. The Salvation Army contains in its ranks tens of thousands of living illustrations of this truth. Mr. Harold Begbie's two remarkable books—"Broken Earthenware" dealing with the Social derelict in England, and "The Light of India" dealing with similar work in this country, teem with up-to-date evidences of the curability of Crime. The Gospel remedy has lost none of its ancient power when applied by those who have themselves experienced its revolutionising and soul-reforming influence.

4. Control.

The firm but kindly *control* of the Criminal should be an essential feature of a wise policy. A flip-flop shilly-shally wobble-wobble policy will not do. It has been well said that liberty is not license. It is not wise to trust to his voluntary efforts to be good and pick himself up. His will power for good has become like a broken or disjointed limb, and will need splints and plaster of Paris for some time to come. This the strong hand of authority must supply.

Much unintentional mischief may be done by leaving to the unaided efforts of the criminal the force which society itself should have supplied. It is very difficult even for the cleverest Doctor to bind up his own broken leg or arm, and yet this is just what we expect the Criminal to do.

Here is a Magistrate or a Police Officer, or it may be a Local Government, which says to the Habituals and Criminal Tribes-

men, who are within their jurisdiction, "We are not going to force you, but we shall provide you with a Settlement where we should like you to go, and where you will be looked after and found work." They reply "No thank you, we would rather remain where we are. In this skilfully constructed and well concealed rabbit warren, or in fitting from place to place, we can easily evade the vigilance of the Police." Even supposing the 90 per cent possible "would-be-goods" of the Tribe desired with all their heart to accept the kindly wellmeant offer, the 10 per cent "won't-be-goods" would not permit them to do so.

But let the Police Officer quietly yet firmly explain to them the Security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, or the new regulations of the Criminal Tribes' Act, and the grim alternative that awaits them, and they will gratefully accept the offer of location in a Settlement.

Voluntaryism is misplaced in dealing with a criminal and is responsible for an appalling waste of time and money. At the gates of the prisons of the world stand a noble band of men and women who plead vainly for the released prisoner to allow them to help him back to the path of virtue. If one in a hundred accept their offer, it is considered a success. The tide of crime flows past them in ever-increasing volume. Why? The released criminal should not be left to his voluntary impulses to be and do good, but should be firmly shepherded and protected from the powers of evil. He should be compelled to spend the latter portion of his sentence under curative and reformatory influences.

5. Concentration.

The scattering of the Criminal when released is like spreading disease. In Ceylon the Habitual when released is obliged to go back to his village and reside there. What is the result? Crime is rampant in that Island, in spite of its extraordinary prosperity, and does not, as in India, fluctuate with good and bad harvests.

In certain parts of India the Criminal Tribes have been broken up and distributed among the villages, with the idea that the village headmen will better be able to control them. Nothing could be done that would better please them. Raiding becomes easy. Supervision by the Police becomes impossible and crime inevitably increases.

If on the other hand the Habituals and Criminal Tribes are concentrated in the principal centres of population, supervision becomes easy without an additional policeman, employment is plentiful, varied and well paid, and in due time and with proper control and curative treatment they will soon be absorbed in the ordinary population.

6. Employment.

In the curative treatment of Crime, one of the most difficult problems is that of finding suitable and sufficiently remunerative employment. But by concentrating them as above suggested, the solution of the problem is very much facilitated. In all the great cities of India, there is a constant and increasing demand for labour, and the criminal can under wise and sympathetic guidance be gradually absorbed in the ordinary channels of employment.

Take Bombay, Calcutta, or Madras for instance. They are the favourite haunts of the Criminal. It is no exaggeration to say that they flock in thousands to these centres, not for purposes of labour, but for plunder pure and simple. Under existing conditions they are like rats hidden in the moral sewers of these cities, a constant menace to their moral welfare and safety.

And yet these cities shudder at the idea of having a Settlement for such anywhere near them. They would keep them at arms' length and banish them to their most distant villages. But they are in their midst already. Would it not be wiser to grip them firmly but kindly, and to provide for them Settlements where they would be suitably housed and supervised, and from

which they would go forth to swell the tide of wealthproducing labour?

During the last three years I have had interesting interviews and correspondence with various Local Governments and District and City Authorities on this subject, and everywhere my experience has been the same. "Take them somewhere else. Don't bring them here." Vainly have I urged that leading merchants of the city have offered to employ them by thousands and have spoken of their urgent need of labour. It seems to be thought that by banishing them, or by pretending that the crim is not really there, the problem will be solved. But the crim is there all the time. Our cities contain masses of criminals who quickly make their presence and power felt when a riot occurs, and who are a constant menace to the safety of the population.

To minimise the evil, they should be concentrated in Camps or Settlements where they can be supervised, sifted, sorted, dealt with, reformed, and above all suitably employed.

A hungry man is a dangerous man and when he is a married man with a hungry family dependent upon him, he becomes not only dangerous but desperate. To say to him "Thou shalt not steal" is but to add fuel to his fury.

The crime thermometer of India goes up and down with its harvests. The unique Famine Organization of the British Government prevents these fluctuations from being so marked as would otherwise be the case. The system is based on a sound principle, that of requiring an equivalent of work from able-bodied persons, and only giving charitable free food to those who are helpless and infirm.

The same principle should be made applicable to the Criminal Classes, and this would do much to reduce crime. The fact is plain that any plan which fails to recognise the necessity for this only courts failure and final disaster.

Take for instance the family of the prisoner. To send the breadwinner to jail, and absolutely to ignore the existence of his wife and children, and possibly of infirm and helpless parents, is false economy, besides being indefensible from a moral and Christian standpoint. It savours of barbarism, of which it is an unfortunate relic. Certainly it cannot be regarded as worthy of Christian Statesmanship.

As I write the post brings me a letter from an old man of 60 who is infirm and has 6 daughters to support. His son the bread winner of the family is in jail. The family who are in this case, I believe, quite innocent, are reduced to penury.

When a man has broken the laws he ought to go to prison. If his family have participated in his crime, they should share his sentence. Then they would have to be supported by the State. But to leave them outside to steal or starve is a short-sighted and inhuman policy. With nearly all "systematic" criminals the women and children thus treated go to swell the army of "scouts" who co-operate with the host of criminals left in the field. Can they be blamed? What else are they to do?

But, it will be argued, the cost of caring for the criminal's family would be prohibitive. This is I think a fallacy, or if it were true in the past, it is no longer true in the present, when we have so clearly demonstrated the possibility of caring for them, or rather of enabling them to care for themselves. It only needs forethought and systematisation to care for the criminal's family in such a way as will do more for his ultimate reformation than tons of good advice. There is much truth in the old adage:—

"Sympathy without pice,
Is like curry without rice!"

The machinery of punishment ought to be so constructed that it does not injure the innocent rather than the guilty. Here is a man who has committed robbery accompanied with violence

and perhaps murder. He is sheltered, fed, clothed and found regular work. He has the Civil Surgeon to attend him in case of illness, and a paternal Government to take care that contractors supply food of the best quality and that it is well cooked. He leaves the Jail when his time is up, weighing a good many pounds more than when he entered prison.

And yet, he has probably been able to earn, or nearly earn, the cost of his food, and but for the need of costly buildings and supervision, and the restricted kinds of employment which could be given him, he would probably have easily supported himself.

Now the support of the wife and family outside will not prove nearly such a costly matter. In fact by providing for them in a suitable manner, probably the extra cost will be only fractional, and may be covered by a reduction in present expenditures. In his Budget speech the Inspector General of Police of a great Province calculated that if the Criminal Tribes could be suitably settled there would probably be a diminution of crime amounting perhaps to 75 per cent.

Let me illustrate. Soon after one of our Settlements was started the District Magistrate asked us to take over a gang of 46 women and children. Their husbands and fathers had been sent to prison for 10 years for systematic dacoities. The tribe had been rounded up by the Police with some Rs. 1,700 loot in their possession. Since the imprisonment of the men, their families had wandered about the district plundering as they went and driven from pillar to post. When ordered to enter our Settlement they absolutely refused. But the Magistrate and Police persisted kindly yet firmly. They soon settled down and began to work. When the time came for their men to be released, they met them at the Jail gates and brought them to the Settlement, when they too, soon learned to support themselves, some by outside work with a contractor, and others inside the Settlement. Think of the saving of time, trouble and money to the Government!

"If you can take my Crims, I can reduce my Police force by 200 men," wrote a District Superintendent of Police to our Headquarters.

Let me give another illustration how the money to care for them could easily be gained by economies, without costing the taxpayer another rupee.

Here is a Local Government with say 10,000 prisoners in its Jails. Let it be supposed that the system of sending certain classes of prisoners to our Settlement is adopted and applied to 10 per cent of the above. One thousand prisoners are made over to us and cost the State an average of Rs. 1 to 3 instead of Rs. 5 to 6 per month. Here is a saving of say Rs. 4,000 per month or Rs. 48,000 per year, and this would be sufficient to supply Re. 1 per month to the families of 4,000 married prisoners.

By being paid for working overtime for say one hour per day, a similar amount could easily be raised by every prisoner who has a family dependent upon him, without reducing the income of the Jail.

But the main solution of the problem is by finding suitable employment for the family, and this can easily be done at a very small cost in connexion with our Settlements. In most of our Settlements the men, women and children are earning from 500 to 1,000 rupees per month by their labour inside the Settlement, and a considerably larger amount in not a few cases by outside work.

The forms of employment which are provided by us are as follows:—

A—Outside employment, in the ordinary labour channels during the day time, the settlers returning to their Settlements before dark.

B—Settlement Industries:—

- i.* Silk. (a) Growing silk worms.
(b) Reeling and spinning silk.
(c) Bleaching, dyeing and twisting.
(d) Weaving silk.
- ii.* Weaving cotton or wool fabrics.
- iii.* Darri and carpet making.
- iv.* Mat and basket making.
- v.* Treasury bags and box making.
- vi.* Carpentry and handicrafts.

C—Settlement Agriculture:—

- i.* Field Crops.
- ii.* Garden Crops.
- iii.* Poultry.
- iv.* Donkeys, cattle, goats, sheeps, etc.

D—Miscellaneous:—

- i.* Quarrying stone.
- ii.* Cutting Forest.
- iii.* City scavenging.

Contracts are now being entered into by us on their behalf with various Government Departments with a view to enabling us to find them employment, and this with excellent results.

In the forest of Changa Mauga (Panjab) when we first commenced cutting, the Lieut. Governor proposed to give us the entire contract of the Forest. The Department Officers were horrified. They were certain we could not do it. There would be great loss of revenue to Government. Labour was already scarce, and expensive, and we should make it more so. One cannot help but smile, when one compares the tragic picture thus presented to Government with what has actually occurred. Influenced by these representations our allotment was reduced to

75 acres, which we quickly finished and helped another contractor to finish his. Next year our allotment was increased to 150 acres, with the same result. The following year we were offered 300 acres voluntarily by the Forest Department, but they naively remarked that labour was no longer scarce, and other contractors were willing to do it for less, so they had decided to reduce our rate. We were punished for our success, and for having improved the labour conditions in the Forest!

The same difficulty applies to all Government contract. The contractor who ekes out small instalments of wages while the work is in progress and promises to make his final payment after his work has been measured and paid for at the end of the season, can afford to cut his rates more than those who pay as they go along. Many of the workers drop out and never get the balance at all, while the contractor himself often disappears, or gives place to another, who of course has no connection with the first. Thus the contractor can afford to offer an impossible rate, and the supervising Officer is naturally bound to accept the lowest tender, or may incur the disapproval of his superior. We cannot compete in rascality, and can only accept contracts where a reasonable and possible minimum is fixed. But the ultimate gain to Government is great, as an abundant and constant supply of willing labour is ensured, and no department desires to see its workers fleeced of their wages. In the long run it is the truest economy to pay a little more and to ensure its reaching the right hands.

When this is done, the question of employment for the crim will be practically solved, and he will be placed in a position to become his own deliverer.

PART III.—CUREDOM IN ACTION.

CHAPTER I.—Genesis of the work.

During the last eight years we have been dealing with this question, and have gained considerable experience. The Government of the United Provinces was the first to invite us to deal with the Criminal Tribes. Soon afterwards we commenced in the Punjab, while our operations have now extended to the Presidencies of Madras, Bengal and Bombay, as well as to Bihar, Orissa and Burmah.

We have already 29 Settlements and 5 Children's Industrial Homes and our operations include the following Tribes—Doms, Haburahs, Bhatas, Gidias, Aherias, Beriahs, Sausias, Pakhiwaras, Bauriahs, Erikulas, Korachas and Veppur Pariahs. Our total population in these Settlements now numbers about 8000 men, women and children.

The Buildings occupied by these Tribes include 3 jails, 2 fortresses, 1 Police Lines, 4 Opium Godowns, an abandoned Railway Settlement, and several villages and tracts of agricultural land.

To find suitable employment for so large a number of unskilled workers, or rather shirkers, has been most difficult. Some of them laugh at the idea of work when first they come to us.

"We never work. We only dance and sing," said one Tribe.

"What does the Government think?" said another in astonishment. "Do they take us for coolies?"

"Why should we work?" said some others. "Even if we could get a rupee a day, it would be nothing to us, when we can secure Rs. 1,000 in a single night by one of our dacoities."

"Wash our clothes;" said one Tribe, when we suggested that their garments might be a little better for making acquaintance with some water. "Do you take us for Dhobis?" "But could not your wives do it?" "Certainly not! It would spoil the taste of our food." But this very same tribe now comes to our meetings, well dressed, clean and tidy.

CHAPTER 2.

We append herewith a list of our existing Settlements with their approximate population of men, women and children, thus giving a bird's-eye view of what has already been accomplished.



LIST OF SALVATION ARMY SETTLEMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

FOR

Criminal Tribes and Released Prisoners.

August 1916.

No.	Province	Town or Village.	Name of Institution.	No. of Inmates or Settlers.	Particulars.
			I—United Provinces.		
1	United	Gorakhpur	Jitpur	100	Old Police Lines, for Nehmash Doms.
2	"	"	Fatehpur	320	Old Jail for Doms' Industrial.
3	"	"	Children's Home	45	A receiving Home for young boys and girls.
4	"	Moradabad	(i) Fazalpur	160	For Haburahs. Agro-Industrial.
5	"	"	(ii) "	160	For Bhatius Agro-Industrial.
6	"	"	(iii) "	160	For Bhatius Agro-Industrial.
7	"	Kashipur	Jayabad	150	For Sansias. Agricultural.
8	"	"	Asapur	160	For Bhatius. Agricultural.
9	"	Najibabad	"	220	For Bhatius. Industrial.
10	"	Bareilly	Rajabad	105	For Beriahs. Industrial.
11	"	Rajpur	Hewettpur	200	For Beriahs. Industrial.
12	"	Sahibganj	"	160	For Sansias. Agricultural.

List of Salvation Army Settlements and Institutions.—Continued.

No.	Province	Town or Village.	Name of Institution.	No. of Inmates of Settlers.	Particulars.
13	United	Phulpur	Lady Hewett Girls' School	60	Industrial.
14	"	Rura	Boys' School	60	Industrial.
			Total	2060	Men, women and children in 14 Institutions.
15	"	Cawnpore	Pending.		
					Doms and Haburahs. Industrial.
1	Madras	Madras City	I—United Provinces.—contd.		
2	"	"	Home for Released Prisoners	100	Conditionally released Tamils under Sec. 401 C. P. C. Industrial.
3	"	Bezwada	Children's Home	50	Boys and girls of Criminal tribes. Industrial.
4	"	"	Sainyapuram	585	Erikulas. Agro-Industrial.
			Tadapalli	500	" " "
			II—Madras Presidency.		

5	"	Bapatla	Stuartpuram	1200	Erikulas. Agricultural.
6	"	Guntur	Home for Released Prisoners	200	Conditionally released Telegus. Industrial.
7	"	Nellore	Children's Home	30	Boys and girls of Criminal Tribes. Industrial.
8	"	Madupalli	Bomauagadda	372	Korachas. Agricultural.
9	"	Kannapuram	Aziznagar	500	Veppur Pariahs. Agricultural.
10	"	Villupuram	Stuartpet	250	Veppur Pariahs. Agricultural.
			Total	3,787	Men, women and children in 10 Institutions.
1	Panjab	Lahore	III—Punjab.		
2	"	Chawa	Dauepur	80	Sansias and Conditionally Released Borstal Youths Agro-Industrial.
3	"	Changa Manga	Unmedpur	100	Sansias. Industrial.
4	"	Kot Mokhal	"	1000	Baurias. Forest cutting.
5	"	Kot Adhian	"	360	Pakhiwaras. Agricultural.
			Total	1,640	Men, women and children in 5 Institutions.
1	Bengal	Saidpur	IV—Bengal.		
				163	Karwal Nuts. Industrial.

List of Salvation Army Settlements and Institutions.—Continued.

No.	Province.	Town or Village.	Name of Institution.	No. of Inmates or Settlers.	Particulars.
1	B. & O.	Bettiah	V—Bihar and Orissa.	64	Doms. Agro-Industrial.
2	"	Chauterwa		165	Doms. Agricultural.
		Total		229	Men, women and children in 2 Institutions.
1	Burmah	Rangoon	VI—Burma h.		Newly opened. Industrial.
1	Ceylon	Colombo.	VII—Ceylon.	30	" Dairy Farm.
2	"	"		100	Industrial.
		Total		130	Men and women in 2 Institutions.

TOTAL.

No.	Province.	No. of Institutions.	Inmates.
I	United Provinces ...	14	2,060
II	Madras ...	10	3,787
III	Punjab ...	5	1,640
IV	Bengal ...	1	163
V	Bihar & Orissa ...	2	229
VI	Burmah ...	1	...
VII	Ceylon ...	2	130
	Total	35	8,009

Pending.

VIII. Bombay 4.

IX. Rajputana 1.

X. Assam. 1.

**CHAPTER III.—A Brief Review of the Work accomplished from
1908—1916.**

The following classes of Settlements and Institutions have been established by The Salvation Army.

1. Agricultural Settlements.
2. Mixed Agro-Industrial Settlements.
3. Industrial Settlements.
4. Homes for Released Prisoners.
5. Homes for Juvenile Adult Released Prisoners.
6. Homes for Children.
7. Schools for training Weaving and Silk Masters.
8. Depots for disposing of Goods and obtaining orders.
9. Plantations of Mulberry and Eucalyptus.
10. Factory for Handlooms, Warping, Reeling and Twisting Machines.

The above list will give some idea of the complex character of the work which has been undertaken, and of the necessity for careful organisation in connection with it.

1. Agricultural Settlements.

There are six purely Agricultural Settlements, with tracts of land amounting to 6,800 acres. In addition to this we have 2,300 acres of land in connection with our mixed Agro-Industrial Institutions, making a total of 9,100 acres.

It has been frequently alleged that the Criminal Tribes will not take to Agriculture. This statement needs modification. They have rarely had a proper chance. Most of the efforts to put them on the land have been ill-planned and worse executed. They need guidance. They need capital. And above all, they need to have the fruits of their labour assured to them.

It is not enough to give them a piece of bare land, often unoccupied because it is not worth cultivating, with a few decrepit bullocks, and then expect them to reform, make a living and support themselves.

Moreover the Agricultural Settlement, unless properly regulated and supervised, necessarily affords special facilities for carrying on their hereditary and far more lucrative business of dacoity. The crops must be watched by night, hence it is impossible to confine them to their lines. An agricultural Settlement, left to itself, or placed under the control of a police guard, usually becomes a raiding centre and a mere blind for crime. But under proper direction and supervision Agriculture offers an excellent opportunity for many of these Tribes to settle down and earn an honest and sufficient living.

We have three Agricultural Settlements for Sansiahs, one for Doms, one for Erikulas and one for Veppur Pariahs. Of these the one for Doms is the least successful, though we have reason to believe that past difficulties will now soon be overcome. The others are all doing well.

2. Mixed Settlements.

We prefer this form of Settlement, where Agriculture and Industry are combined. We can then consult the capacity and preferences of the Settlers.

We have sixteen Agro-Industrial Settlements. While cultivating in these 2,300 acres of land, the bulk of our settlers are engaged in some handicraft, which supplements their income from the land.

3. Industrial Settlements.

We have twelve Industrial Settlements, including Children's Homes. Even with these, we have usually a small tract of garden land, the cultivation of which helps to encourage the "Stick to the Land" movement, which we look upon as being so important for India's future welfare.

The principal Industries on which we have concentrated are Handloom Weaving and Silk.

4. Homes for Released Prisoners.

We have three Industrial Homes for adult prisoners, who are sent to us to complete their term of imprisonment. A fourth Home of this character is about to be opened in Bombay. The prisoners are released conditionally under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code before the termination of their sentence. They need not come to us unless they desire, and can be sent back to Jail for the rest of their sentence, should they so prefer. But there are always more Candidates for admission than we can receive, and we have yet to hear of the first application for being sent back to Jail.

The great advantage of this system is that the released prisoner starts life again with a clean sheet. It is an enormous advance on the ordinary Prisoners' Aid Society, which deals with the prisoner after his release, or gives him good advice while he is in Jail.

5. Industrial Homes for Juvenile Adults and Criminal Boys.

We have two Homes for Juvenile Adults, and are about to open a third, as well as two separate Homes for Boys.

The earlier a career of crime can be nipped in the bud, the better. It is naturally easier to deal with such than with the hardened criminal.

Where the ordinary Reformatory usually breaks down is, that the youths have to be set free at a dangerous age, and there is no machinery for following them down. The unnatural surroundings and artificial life of a Reformatory usually unfit, rather than prepare them, for returning to civil life, and mixing with the ordinary population.

This is not the case with us. We are able to draft them into our various Agricultural and Industrial Settlements, and to arrange for their future marriage to a suitable girl, who has been similarly trained with a view to making them helpful house wives, who can assist in earning a living for the family and in

raising its moral tone. These are details which are often left out of sight, and yet which are essential to success. The marriage of a youth with criminal tendencies is usually his turning point in life for good or evil. It is a mistake therefore to leave it in the hands of his criminal relatives or associates, and to imagine that Society's part in his reformation is finished when he is handed back to their tender mercies for this purpose. His good resolutions snap like a thread when he has to find the dowry demanded by the parents of a criminal girl. This often ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 800.

6. Industrial Homes for Children of Criminal Tribes.

These are quite distinct from the Homes already mentioned, but are run on much the same lines.

The Madras and United Provinces Governments are the only ones which have so far touched this important aspect of the problem of the Criminal Tribes. We have altogether six Homes of this character, with about 275 Boys and Girls under our charge. The prospects are most encouraging.

These Homes are of course quite distinct from the Day Schools which are established in every Settlement and from the Industrial employment and instruction there given to all children of working age. The two systems, however, dovetail into each other. The boy or girl who comes into our Boarding Industrial School has been already partially trained, and when he goes back to his Settlement, or is drafted into some ordinary channel of labour, he goes out well trained and with a wife who can be a help, instead of one who is calculated to drag him back into a life of crime.

7. Schools for training Weaving and Silk Masters.

Both Weaving and Silk require expert knowledge. We insist in every case on an Expert Master being employed. These are difficult to find and usually demand high salaries. Hence we have had to undertake the training of our own masters. While

this is a slow and laborious process, it is absolutely essential to success. Failure in these Industries has usually been due to neglect of this essential. It is a mistake to suppose "Anybody can weave!" "Anybody can grow silkworms or reel silk!" Anybody can't. And that fact has to be recognised and properly trained teachers must be prepared and employed.

At present the qualified teacher is indeed a "rara avis." What is required is a working foreman, who can do himself what he teaches, and not a theoretical babu who demands a high salary for his often useless knowledge. Hence we have had to train our own teacher foremen.

Honesty is perhaps a still rarer qualification, and even more necessary than skill.

8. Depots for disposing of Goods.

To get in touch with the market has been essential to success. This again has been a slow and tedious process. We have had to train a separate Corps of Officers for the purpose, and to organise the work in such a way that we should produce only those goods for which there was a sure market, and for which there would be a reasonable profit.

We have now established five Sales' Depots and a Trading Agency for securing orders in advance and for buying the raw material.

This again is essential to success, if anything is to be done on a large scale with the labour of the Criminal Tribes. They are totally unable to market their own produce, nor is it desirable that they should be sent out to sell it, as it would serve as an opportunity and inducement for crime.

9. Plantations for Mulberry and Eucalyptus.

Silk cannot be made a commercial success without growing Mulberry, and that in large and increasing areas. Of course Government ought to do it, as in Kashmir. But unfortunately it is not done. Officials are busy and burdened, and if one should

happen to be interested in the planting of mulberry, his successor will usually let it drop. Even when planted, it is usually in the wrong location. The silkworm and its food are divorced from each other, like an unhappy couple, and the mulberry is only grown for fuel, or some similar purpose, in locations where labour is costly and hard to obtain.

Mulberry growing is moreover a slow business, though it is a fast grower. Most owners of land want an immediate and more profitable crop. Hence this, the foundation of the silk industry, suffers from culpable neglect. We have ourselves found it most difficult to persuade some of our Settlement Managers to give it the attention it deserves.

However, we have now more than twenty small plantations with about eighty acres of garden and say 100,000 trees of from two to five years of age, now coming to a good leaf producing age.

Let no one imagine they are going to make a success of silk unless they pay due attention to this necessary branch of the business, and let them not wait for Government, or anyone else, to do the planting, but establish Mulberry Gardens of their own. In a few years they will be more than rewarded.

10. Factory for Handlooms and Warping, Reeling and Twisting Machines.

This department has contributed in no little measure towards the success of our Industries. It was originally started with a view to helping the 11,000,000 handloom weavers of India in their increasingly difficult struggle for existence under modern conditions. We did not at the time imagine that in helping others we were going to help ourselves. Such has, however, been the case.

The expert knowledge gained by us in our endeavours to supply the weaver with an improved Cottage Loom which would help him to produce more and better cloth, and successfully compete with and even supply foreign markets, has stood us in

good stead, and has enabled us to supply our Industrial Homes with substantial handlooms and other machines at a reasonable cost.

Our handloom has won many medals as the fastest and best machine on the market, while our cottage reeling machines have been most useful.

At the same time the Factory enables us to introduce constant improvements in our machinery as a result of the experience gained in our Weaveries and Filatures.

CHAPTER IV.—Local Governments and the Criminal Tribes.

1. The United Provinces.

It was here that our work amongst the Criminal Tribes commenced. We were invited by Sir John Hewett to make a commencement with the Doms at Gorakhpur. Here two large properties have been placed at our disposal by Government, namely extensive Police Lines and an old Jail, with several acres of land. Where such buildings exist, a great saving can of course be effected in regard to nonrecurring expenditure for their erection.

Soon afterwards we were asked to extend the work to the Haburah and Bhatu Tribes in the vicinity of Moradabad. Here there were no buildings available, but a very convenient tract of 200 acres of Government land, near a good market.

The work spread rapidly, and we have now ten Settlements and three Children's Industrial Homes, with a population of over 2,000 men, women and children, in the United Provinces.

We are greatly indebted in this Province to the keen personal interest taken by His Honour, Sir James Meston, in the careful organization of this work, especially in regard to its financial and industrial aspects, and in appointing a Special Officer, Mr. A. W. Richardson of the Criminal Investigation Department, to deal with the ever increasing volume of business connected with the Settlements. The preparation of financial budgets and statement of accounts, the admission and transfer of Settlers, the selection of Tribes for admission, the

establishment of new Settlements, the organisation of Industries, the settlement of difficulties which may arise with Local Police and District Authorities, the submission to Government of questions of policy and modification of Rules, with a multitude of other details, require constant attention. To leave them to be dealt with in the ordinary course of business by a multitude of overworked Officials, who may or may not be interested in the subject, means delay, friction and frequently disaster. Naturally similar results may be expected, where the official chosen by Government, is one who is lacking in experience, tact or administrative ability. In the case of Mr. Richardson we have had a happy combination of all.

For instance, a Police Inspector, desiring to save himself trouble, advised some newly arrived Settlers to clear out. They followed his advice. Mr. Richardson was able to deal with the matter promptly and effectively. Had it been necessary to go through the ordinary channels it would probably have taken at least six months to obtain a decision as to what course should be pursued, and meanwhile the Settlement would have been wrecked.

2. The Punjab.

Here the work was started by Sir Louis Dane on permissive and voluntary lines. Hence the results have been far less satisfactory than in those Provinces where the operation of the Criminal Tribes' Act has been vigorously enforced.

One of the first Acts of the present Lieutenant Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer, was to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to advise Government as to the best lines to follow. Unfortunately just after the submission of their report, the War broke out and action has consequently been postponed. A vigorous policy of a compulsory character has been strongly advocated by the Commission, but has not yet been put in operation. Hence we have been compelled to mark time. There are five Settlements and 1600 population.

3. Madras.

Our work in Madras was started less than four years ago, but has quickly forged ahead of all other Presidencies and Provinces. It has been a pleasure to us to place our services at the disposal of this Government. Nowhere in India have the provisions of the Criminal Tribes' Act been so effectively taken advantage of as in Madras.

We have now ten Settlements and Institutions with a total population of 3,757 men, women and children, and our operations include Homes for Released Prisoners, along the lines indicated in these pages, as well as Boarding Schools for children.

The vigorous policy introduced by Sir Harold Stuart has had the warm approval and support of His Excellency the Governor, Lord Pentland.

4. Bengal.

A small beginning has recently been made with a Settlement for Karwal Nuts at Saidpur. The prospects are encouraging, though the Settlement is barely a year old and has been subject to the usual difficulties which we encounter when starting a new work.

5. Bihar and Orissa.

Here we have two small Settlements, one Agricultural and the other Industrial. The permissive system hitherto pursued has yielded, as is our usual experience, meagre results, but the compulsory clauses of the Act are now being introduced.

The field is one of the most hopeful which we have occupied, but we believe that a vigorous mandatory policy is here, as elsewhere, essential to success.

6. Bombay.

Four Institutions have received Government sanction and are now being organised, namely a Settlement for Sansiah-

Kanjars, a Home for Conditionally released Prisoners, a Home for Boys released from the Juvenile Prison, and a Silk School and Workshop for providing employment.

Lack of suitable buildings has caused considerable delay, but three fine buildings are nearing completion in the City of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor Lord Willingdon, and Lady Willingdon, have recently opened the first of this group of buildings, and have manifested keen interest in the enterprise.

7. Future Advances.

We have been asked by the Government of Assam and Rajputana to organise Settlements for Criminal Tribes, and by the Government of Burma to open a Home for Juvenile Criminals.

CHAPTER V.—A Few Tributes from Public Statesmen.

It may not be inappropriate to conclude this brief review with a few expressions of opinion from some of India's leading Statesmen and Officials.

In the Government Resolution on the 'Report of the Administration of the Police of the United Provinces,' for the year ending December 31st, 1910, the Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Hewett says:—

The most gratifying feature in the history of criminal tribes in the year has been the success of the Salvation Army Settlements in Gorakhpur and Moradabad. It is still premature to discuss the permanent effect of these experiments, but the preliminary results have been most encouraging. Mr. Booth Tucker and the other self-sacrificing and earnest members of the Organization who are engaged in this task are doing much more than restraining their charges from crime. They are on the way to turn them from hopeless enemies of mankind into useful citizens. Arrangements are being made further to extend the

field of activities of the Salvation Army in the reclamation of the tribes. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to place on record his appreciation of what has been done by that Organization. In his opinion it is not too much to say that their efforts show the way to the solution of a hitherto unsolved problem.

The Hon'ble Mr. Edwin S. Montague, M. P.,

late Under Secretary of State for India.

The Superintendent and his wife showed me the Settlement and the people for whom they are doing so much. The work deserves and bids fair to achieve every possible success.

The sympathy and enthusiasm of the Superintendent and his wife produce confidence and content, and demonstrate how much depends upon personality. I wish them all prosperity in the work the munificence of which it is impossible to overestimate.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.,

Member of the Governor-General's Council.

It has given me much pleasure to go over this little Settlement with the Superintendent. It is doing wonderfully good work; and I admire greatly the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Superintendent, his wife and those assisting him. I am very glad to see how warmly Indian gentlemen, both Hindu and Moham-
medan, have written of the work being done.

Major Nawabzada Haji Mohammad Hamidulla Khan

Sahib Bahadur, Prince of Bhopal.

I paid a visit to the "Hewettpur" Settlement this afternoon, and was extremely pleased to see how these Criminal people are being turned from their bad work to industry. I was kindly shown round the place and found everything very satisfactory. I hope that the Institution will progress very much.

His Honour the Hon'ble Sir Jas. Meston, K.C.S.I., L.L.D.,

The Lieut.-Governor, United Provinces.

The Superintendent and his staff showed me over Fatehpur and Jitpur yesterday, and I was able to see something of the lines on which The Salvation Army are handling this most difficult problem of reclaiming the Doms to a life of law-abiding industry. The methods are kindness and suasion; the results hitherto have been most encouraging; and my sincere good wishes are with The Superintendent and his officers in their work. I was greatly gratified at all I saw.

E. R. Bradley, Esq.,

Superintendent of Police.

I have paid a most interesting visit to the Jitpur Settlement, and was shown over the establishment by the Superintendent. If I can acquire a fraction of success which he has achieved with the Maghaya Doms, my visit will not have been in vain. This excellent work deserves every support and encouragement.

H. W. Pike, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,

Commissioner of Gorakhpur.

There is no doubt that this attempt is the most promising of the many attempts to reclaim the Doms.

J. Hope Simpson, Esq., I.C.S.,

Collector of Gorakhpur, U.P.

I desire to record my sense of the extraordinary devotion, courage and intelligence with which this age-long problem is being tackled by The Salvation Army and by its representatives, Brigadier Hunter and his assistants, chief among them his wife.

B. H. Burton, Esq.,

Superintendent of Police Gorakhpur.

I have frequently visited the Dom Settlements, and have nothing but praise for the good work which is being done by The Salvation Army. If the Dom riddle is solved by them, as there appears every hope it will be, they will be deserving of our everlasting gratitude.

The Rt. Hon'ble Earl of Ronaldshay,*Royal Commission on the Public Services in India.*

We have been enormously interested in seeing the Silk factory, conducted by The Salvation Army. The young members of the Criminal Tribes were working away merrily. The experiment, first tried under Sir John Hewett's Government, of placing the Criminal Tribes in charge of The Salvation Army, is evidently proving a great success, and is proving a solution of one of the most troublesome problems with which Government has to deal. The greatest credit is due to The Salvation Army for the success now being achieved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Douglas Straight, I. C. S.,*Inspector General of Police, United Provinces.*

I visited the Fazalpur Haburah Settlement to-day and the Damdama Silk Industry and was very much struck by the progress that has been made in reclaiming the Haburahs settled here. The Settlement is a model of cleanliness and the settlers appear to be well satisfied, happy and contented. I have greatest admiration for the successful efforts of The Salvation Army and the greatest credit is due to The Manager and his officers.

Percy Bramley, Esq.,*Depty Inspector General of Police, United Provinces.*

I visited the Fazalpur Settlement in company with the Inspector General of Police and was most agreeably surprised at what I saw and wish to record my appreciation of the good work being done by the officers of The Salvation Army and The Manager in particular.

H. Starte, Esq.,*Assistant Collector on Special Duty for the Settlement of Criminal Tribes, Bijapur, Bombay.*

I have been very interested in the Industrial and Agricultural work carried on amongst the Criminal Tribes at Moradabad by The Salvation Army. I am convinced that the experi-

ment contains the germ of permanence. The Manager is to be congratulated on the results already achieved.

H. E. Waterfield, Esq.,*I. G. Police, C. I. Agency, and Assist. A. G. G. in Central India.*

Having come up from Central India especially to examine the methods of The Salvation Army in the reclamation of criminal tribes I have to-day visited the Damdama Industrial Settlement and the Haburah Settlement of Fazalpur and have been most interested in what I saw. The employment of young boys in the silk and weaving industries is undoubtedly an improvement on old methods and should prove of great value.

The fact that there are no absconding members from the Haburah Settlement is proof in itself of the efficiency of the methods employed which are obviously of great value in the case of such Settlement.

F. G. Fox, Esq.,*Superintendent of Police, Moradabad.*

I visited the Fazalpur Settlement with Mr. Waterfield this morning. Having seen the Settlement develop from its infancy I can speak with knowledge of the great progress The Salvation Army has made with the colony of Haburahs under their charge. From a filthy squalid lot of humanity the Haburahs have now become a respectably clad and industrious tribe and in the last three years I have had very few complaints against them, in fact whatever complaints there were arose during the first year of their settlement. Great progress has been made in reclaiming these Haburahs and each year undoubtedly brings with it still better results. The Manager is to be greatly congratulated for the fruitful results of his efforts.

**Lady Knox, visiting the Lady Hewett Girls School, Phulpur,
Allahabad.**

I have been deeply interested in going over this work, which the Lady Superintendent has kindly shown me. The children were so well and happy and one rejoices to see unhappy lives being turned into good and industrious ones.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Burkitt, I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Pundit Hari Kishen Kaul, C.I.E., Messrs. Tomkins, Richardson and I, visited the School this morning. We were extremely pleased with the arrangements and the appearance of the children. The Institution is an admirable one.

H. Spencer, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Allahabad, United Provinces.

I visited the School yesterday evening, and saw the girls go through their physical and musical drills; and again this morning and saw them at work. The bright, intelligent and happy appearance of the girls is most striking.

S. H. Freemantle, Esq.,
Magistrate, Allahabad.

It was with great pleasure that I went over the School to-day and saw the girls at drill. I fully agree with Mr. Spencer's remarks as to the great good that is being done, and think it wonderful that so much has been effected in so short a time. But personal attention and loving devotion can do wonders!

A. W. Richardson, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector on Special Duty in connection with Criminal Tribes in the United Provinces.

The Superintendent has very kindly shown my wife and myself over the School to-day. We were very much struck with

the children, some of whom come from the lowest classes, and would, in their own homes, be impossible little animals. But here, they have been turned into clean, intelligent human beings, taking a keen interest both in work and play. The musical drill is excellent and the discipline of the School is beyond praise, and evidently based on affection. The School is one of the most hopeful features of work among Criminal Tribes I have yet seen. I wish it continued success.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Lovett,
Commissioner, Lucknow.

I visited this Settlement this morning and was much pleased with all I saw. The Manager and his wife deserve great credit for their strenuous efforts and self-sacrificing labours.

F. Reynolds, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police, Kheri District.

I visited the Sausiah Colony to-day and was much taken with the excellent arrangements that exist. I would put on record the fact that for the last six months the Sausiahs of this colony have given little or no trouble in the District. Previous to this period I was continually receiving complaints of petty crimes and thefts in the neighbouring villages, but this has now all stopped. The Manager is to be congratulated on the excellent progress he has made in so short a time.

J. Campbell, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner, Kheri District.

I visited the Colony to-day. I went round with the Superintendent, and spoke to most of the men on the place. I agree with Mr. Reynolds' remarks above. Inquiries which I have made in the surrounding tracts, show clearly that the Sausiahs here

have ceased to give trouble. Every one (Police included) agrees as to that. I endorse what the Commissioner has said as to the work of the Superintendent and his wife.

From " Civil and Military Gazette ".

The Lieutenant-Governor, has paid a high compliment to the Salvation Army for its efforts of reclamation.

His Honour has impressed on all Deputy Commissioners and more especially on all Police Officers the necessity of close co-operation with The Salvation Army with a view to persuading members of the Criminal Tribes to take advantage of the opportunities offered to them of taking to an honest livelihood.

H. A. Casson, Esq.,

Commissioner, Lahore.

I visited the Institution at Changa Manga this morning. The place is admirably suited to a Salvation Army Settlement as the Forest provides an abundant market for labour, while the supply of mulberry leaves is inexhaustible. The Manager showed me the land which it is proposed to acquire from the Forest Department. It seems to me to be well adapted for the ends in view. I hope the acquisition of the land and the erection of the necessary buildings will be energetically pushed on.

His Honour, The Hon'ble Sir Louis Dane, G.C.S.I.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

It is a great pleasure to me to find that so much progress has been made by The Salvation Army Staff since I came here with Commissioner Booth Tucker on 26th October 1909 to arrange about making over the Serai as a reclamation colony. There are now some 40 Sansi men and boys working, and 6 of them can work the looms fairly well. If we can get hold of

their women and children, we may be able to affect a great change in the next generation. At present there are only half-a-dozen women here. The whole place now looks neat and clean. I wish the workers who have devoted themselves to this most interesting forlorn hope all possible success.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Douie,

Financial Commissioner, Punjab Government.

I have been much interested in visiting The Salvation Army Industrial Farm at Chawa. The work has made an excellent start. Of course, considering the class from which the inmates come, everything cannot be plain sailing, and some disturbing elements may have to be removed. But a combination of tact and kindness with firmness will, I expect, make this very hopeful society a real and permanent success. I trust the final result will be to show us a practical way of solving what seemed an almost hopeless problem. It is pleasant to see the District Superintendent of Police takes a genuine interest in the work.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Fagan,

Commissioner, Jalandhar.

I visited the Settlement this afternoon accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Millar. We were shown over by the Manager, and his assistant. The experiment is in a very promising condition. The Institution is evidently being managed with much tact and discretion and it looks as if a nucleus of respectable and useful Sansi artisans and craftsmen is being formed, who will, in time, exercise a widespread beneficial effect upon their fellow tribesmen.

The inmates appear to be in good health and spirits, and spoke in warm terms of the benefits of the Institution. I was specially pleased to see Sansi children earning wages by Silk-winding, which they did very deftly. I shall watch the progress of the Settlement with very sympathetic interest.

His Honour, The Hon'ble Sir Michael O'Dwyer, B. A., K.C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

I spent a very interesting hour in going over Danapur this morning. It fulfils the double role of a Prisoners' Aid Society and of a Colony for reclaiming and instructing Criminal Tribes, and it endeavours to achieve both these ends by the same method; thus by teaching the conditionally released prisoners, and the Criminal Tribes useful trades and finding for them remunerative employment. There are, I think, some 40 prisoners, and some 20 of the Criminal Tribes; the latter chiefly Sansiahs, the former are merely adolescents, and they seem to profit by the opportunity given them to earn an honest livelihood, and to make a fresh start. This intermediate stage between rigorous imprisonment and complete freedom, appears to me to be most useful and to be employed very profitably.

Besides work on the Dairy which supplies a great need in Lahore, and on the Farm which is being efficiently run,—Handloom Weaving, Spinning and Reeling Silk and other useful Industries are taught.

There are four Officers of The Army here and the management appears very efficient. There is accommodation for more prisoners as well as for more of the Criminal Tribes, and I should be glad to see more of our adolescent prisoners sent here under the Conditional Release rules.

I congratulate The Salvation Army on the excellent and practical work that is being accomplished.

Captain F. A. Barker, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Borstal Jail, Lahore.

I visited the Settlement to-day, with a view to see how the Borstal Jail convicts are progressing and incidentally to photograph a group of them for the Annual Report. They all seem contented and very pleased with their life here. They all are anxi-

ous to return to their homes, but one or two have returned to the Settlement subsequently of their own free will.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel F. Popham Young, I. A., C. I. E.,

My own opinion is that the work of The Salvation Army amongst these people is full of promise. I am sure that the devotion of people like the officer in charge and his wife, is having a moral effect, and that if we only give these people a real chance now, the regeneration of the tribe can and will be effected,—provided that we can continue to secure the invaluable assistance of The Salvation Army.

F. F. Dene, Esq.,

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range.

I visited the Settlement to-day; there is accommodation for about 150. The work found for the Inmates is cloth weaving, carpentry, basket making and smithy work. This Settlement has started most satisfactorily. There have been no escapes and no sign of anyone wishing to escape. Every one appears to be contented and such inmates as I questioned stated that they wish to stay here.

Her Excellency The Lady Hardinge of Penshurst,

Her Excellency, Lady Hardinge, visited the Silk Farm to-day. The whole process of silkworm culture and the spinning and weaving of silk were shown by Commissioner Booth Tucker and the Staff of the Farm and Factory. Her Excellency was exceedingly pleased by all she saw, and realised how great is the future of this Industry.

SIR J. R. ROBERTS, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel, I. M. S., for Her Excellency.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon,

I paid a very delightful visit to the Salvation Army School to-day, and really thoroughly enjoyed it. The Superintendent and her assistants seemed so thoroughly devoted to their work, that it was a joy to see them with the children. The Institution, I feel sure, is doing a thoroughly good and noble work.

G. A. Davis, Esq.,

*Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, Bengal, on
Special Duty.*

I am of opinion that the loom in question is a distinct advance on the ordinary fly-shuttle loom of this country, and should be a great advantage to the village weaver possessed of ordinary intelligence who can afford its purchase, when he has once grasped the correct method of adjusting and working the same.

Amir Hasan, Esq.,

*Superintendent, Hewett Weaving School, Bara Banki,
United Provinces.*

Your Swadeshi Automatic hand loom has proved to be very useful. Besides your loom, we are using several others of different patterns in our School for the last two years, but we find that your loom is far superior to any other loom we know of. It is very simple and works very fast. We have tried on it every kind of real or imitation silk and wool with success, and we turn out cloth of every description which can stand comparison with that manufactured by power looms. Our students can turn out daily 20 yards of coarse cotton cloth, and seven yards of finest real goati silk cloth and eight or ten yards of wool serge or other cloth of the same kind by working eight hours a day on your loom, and so I can confidently say that a practised weaver can earn 12 annas a day easily.

Lt.-Col. W. J. Buchanan, I. M. S.,

Inspector General of Prisons, Bengal.

The Salvation Army (Maxwell pattern) loom in our jails is very satisfactory. We have a considerable number in use now and it is everywhere agreed that the loom is much better and gives a much better outturn than the fly-shuttle looms previously in use in our Jails.

From Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, M.B., I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

To The Secretary to Government,

General Department, Bombay,

SIR,

With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5137, dated 17th October 1910, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, reporting on the working of The Salvation Army Looms, for the information of Government.

From Major H. J. R. Twigg, I. M. S.,

Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

To The Inspector General of Prisons,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to report on the working of the Salvation Army Loom. The work turned out by this loom by convicts is quite as good in appearance and wearing qualities as that obtained from the ordinary fly-shuttle looms, while the output is easily far in excess of that of the older form of loom. A task of 50 feet is considered good on the fly-shuttle loom, whereas 80 feet could with no more effort be produced with The Salvation Army Loom. At times well above 100 feet have been turned out in a day.

The wastage of raw material and the incidental repair charges are no higher than with the older looms which, in my opinion, in no single feature present any advantage over the newer loom save the relative matter of original cost.

As the older looms wear out or require repairs out of proportion to their worth, I hope to replace them by the newer machines.

Maung Hla Pe, Esq.,

Mandalay, Burmah.

I arrived here on the 31st March 1913 to study the workings of the School and Looms, and on the 2nd of April *i. e.*, in two days time I found to my surprise that I could weave at the rate of fifty picks per minute. A little more care and attention one could weave on these looms thoroughly in a fortnight. I at once placed an order for 5 Looms, one warping machine and accessories, amounting in all to about Rs. 1,100 which were done and promptly despatched to my entire satisfaction. I am leaving with regret on Saturday. The School management and discipline are thorough and up to date. The Manager is hard working, energetic and industrious. I fear he and his subordinates are overworked. The Manager is generous and attentive. I am surprised to find The Salvation Army Officers here undergoing a life of sacrifice from choice. The way he and his staff do their duties cheerfully made me, a disbeliever, love, respect and honour them.



Pam/R 13

CRIMINOCUROLOGY

**THE INDIAN CRIM
AND WHAT TO DO WITH HIM.**

BEING

A REVIEW OF THE WORK OF
"THE SALVATION ARMY"

AMONG THE

**PRISONERS, HABITUALS
AND
CRIMINAL TRIBES OF INDIA.**

BY

F. BOOTH TUCKER.

—
4th EDITION,
1916.
—

LIDDELL'S PRINTING WORKS, SIMLA.